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Embassy of Israel

An elderly Afro-Asian Jew in Israel. Israel's politics and society have changed as Afro-Asian Jews now outnumber Jews of European or American origin. See page 3.

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Getting Ready for 1990

It's only springtime 1984, but for the past two years—and even as John G. Keane was being sworn in as the new Director (see photo)—staffers at the U.S. Census Bureau in Suitland, Md., have been making preparations for the 1990 Census.

They are working on the many decisions and preparations that must be made during the next six years, in order to carry out an operation that in April 1990 will rival an army on campaign. How will the census be conducted this time? How can it be further automated? How will it overcome the problems encountered by the 1980 Census? The latter, though it was the most accurate census ever conducted (a 0.2 percent estimated undercount of the legal-resident population), still ran into problems such as differentials in coverage between population groups (e.g., a 5.3 percent undercount for blacks and a 0.2 percent overcount for whites and other minorities); a $1 billion cost that worried policymakers; and slow issuance of much of the data.

Robert Worrall, PRB

New Census Bureau Director John G. Keane was sworn in Mar. 20, by Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Accurately counting the estimated 250 million residents of 1990 America will represent a challenge in itself. Furthermore, the Bureau is pledged to hold the per-housing-unit cost of the 1990 Census to that of 1980, adjusted for inflation. (Allowing, say, 5-percent annual inflation during the 1980s, the cost by this formula could be on the order of $2 billion in 1990 dollars. A General Accounting Office report has direly estimated a cost of $4 billion for 1990; but such a figure would doubtless encounter political resistance.)

Three methods are currently in the running for actually taking the 1990 Census: (a) mailout, mailback of short forms and, for a statistical sample of the population, long forms (the method used in 1980); (b) a two-stage census, with short forms (which, after all, provide the Constitutionally mandated information) distributed first; and a later distribution of additional questions to a statistical sample; (c) an "update/ leave" census, with census enumerators updating address lists and delivering questions by hand, to be filled out and then returned by mail. After testing, a final choice will be made in mid-1986.

Other decisions include how to take advantage of the electronic revolution. For the first time an automated geographic data base is planned to combine maps, addresses, and census geographical areas. This so-called "Tiger File" will reduce errors, inconsistencies, and production difficulties encountered in the 1980 Census. Also, while the backbone of the enumeration operation will probably continue to be 400 or so temporary district offices set up around the country as Census Day draws near, their functions may be much more automated, with computers used to directly check in forms received and indicate followups.

The 1990 forms are also likely to be more machine readable, says Stanley Matchett, Chief of the Bureau's Decennial Planning Division. Even the most difficult tasks—such as coding occupation and travel-to-work patterns—may be speeded up with computer assistance. It is also not out of the question that the forms could be tabulated at the district, state, or regional level, instead of at three giant national clerical centers, as was the case in 1980; and be tabulated directly from paper to computer, instead of paper to microfilm to computer, as was the case in 1980 and 1970.

For now, the tasks of getting ready for 1990 are in full swing. (See timetable on page 9.) Meanwhile, the Census Bureau is finally catching

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Israel's Population Mosaic

Jews are sure to remain the overwhelming majority of Israel's population over the next 30 years, despite higher Arab fertility and dwindling Jewish immigration. But if Israel annexes the West Bank and Gaza Strip which it has occupied since its victory over Jordan, Egypt and Syria in the Six Day War of 1967, the Jewish population share of this "Greater Israel" could be as low as 50 percent in 2015, say Dov Friedlander and Calvin Goldscheider in PRB's *Bulletin* for April, "Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism." This could add fuel to the ever-simmering Israel-Arab conflict in the Middle East, they suggest, especially if Israel chooses not to extend full citizens' rights to Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, who now number 1.2 million, versus 3.4 million Jews and 690,000 Arabs in Israel proper.

Friedlander and Goldscheider, leading experts on Israel's population and demography professors at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, point out that although Jews still far outweigh Arabs in Israel's population, the character of Israeli society and politics has changed as "Oriental" Jews from North Africa and Asian countries have overtaken Western-oriented European-American Jews numerically while still lagging well behind socioeconomically.

Jews made up 83 percent of Israel's 4.1 million population at the end of 1982 (the latest statistics available). This was scarcely changed from their 81 percent share of the 806,000 population left after Israel was carved out of Palestine in May 1948 and half a million Arab residents of the area had left. High fertility of Moslems (now 78 percent of Israeli Arabs) has been balanced by immigration of Jews, which doubled their numbers in the "mass immigration" of 1948-51 and totaled 1.7 million by 1982. Jewish immigration dropped to an average of under 16,000 a year in 1980-1982 and was nearly matched by emigration. But Moslem fertility has also fallen, from close to 10 births per woman in the mid-1960s to 5.5 in 1982. Israeli Jewish fertility is now about 2.8 births per woman.

Friedlander and Goldscheider project that Moslem fertility will continue to fall in the next 30 years and even if Jewish net immigration averages only 3,000 to 5,000 a year, the Jewish population share within Israel's present borders is likely to be no lower than 76 percent in 2015. In a Greater Israel, however, Jews could be less than 50 percent without the decline they project in Arab fertility in the Occupied Areas from 7.5 births per woman now to 4.5 or 5.5 in 2015, along with continued Arab emigration from the West Bank.

Jews of European or American origin, 85 percent of Israeli Jews in 1948, now comprise only 40 percent of Israel's total population and would be only 22 percent of the population of a Greater Israel in 2015, the authors project. With their large-scale immigration to the mid-1960s and initially higher fertility, Oriental Jews outnumbered European Jews by 1970. This was an important factor in the 1977 election victory of Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud bloc over the left-wing Labor party backed by European-American Jews. With this came a shift to less socialist economic policies and more aggresive emphasis on Israel's historic rights to Judea and Samaria (the West Bank).

With Oriental and European-American Jewish fertility now about even, the future balance between the two ethnic groups depends on immigration, say Friedlander and Goldscheider. A resurgence of immigration would inevitably bolster the European-American proportion, since few Jews are now left in North Africa or elsewhere in the Middle East. But Israel's insecurity and faltering economy dim the prospects for a resurgence of immigration from "Western" countries. Therefore, barring a change in Oriental Jewish voting patterns, right-wing political parties are likely to stay in power for the foreseeable future, say the two demographers.

Additional copies of the 39-page *Population Bulletin*, "Israel's Population: The Challenge of Pluralism" (Vol. 39, No. 2), can be ordered from PRB for $4.00 each; 2-10 copies, $3.00 each; 11-50 copies, $2.50 each; 51 or more, $2.00 each. Handling charges: Inside the U.S., add $1.00 to each order; outside the U.S., add 25 percent of cost of Bulletins ordered.

Population Faces Usual Rough Time On Hill

With the attention of most members of Congress focused on deficits, Central American military aid, and personal reelection campaigns, prospects for increasing international development aid are slim and will take astute maneuvering by supporters, according to Hill observers.

The Reagan Administration's FY 1985 budget request of $250 million for population assistance appears at first glance to add $10 million to current funds. But a closer look reveals it would actually *cut* funds available for family-planning-service delivery (from $104 to $87 million) and the US contribution to the UNFPA (from $34 to $25 million) by adding a number of population-related activities, now paid for out of other funds, to the population budget and limiting other activities.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, voting Feb. 29, rejected the Reagan proposal and voted to increase family planning and population assistance to $320 million, earmarking funds for both the UNFPA and the AID central office on population.

The Committee also approved $25 million to create a special "Child Survival Fund" to support UNICEF's child health campaign which includes oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and vaccinations. ORT materials are essentially very cheap. If, as UNICEF director

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

There, side by side on the op-ed page of the Feb. 22, 1984, *Washington Post* were two columns:

U.S.-SPONSORED STERILIZATIONS, by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak; followed by MYTHS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS by James J. Kilpatrick

The former column made reference to sterilizations allegedly performed under coercive pressure in Central America with U.S. aid (a charge which came as a surprise to people in the field, and for which the U.S. Agency for International Development said it could find no evidence).

The latter column examined the oft-examined question as to whether the influx of immigrants to the U.S. constitutes an economic asset or a drain. Basing his conclusions on a recent monograph by Julian L. Simon, columnist Kilpatrick threw his weight behind the Simpson-Mazzoli bill now before Congress; while implementing the bill would be costly, he wrote, "Simon's paper suggests little harm and much gain down the road."

The point here is not these pundits' contentions (which can doubtless be argued), but the fact that population made the paper at all. Population people instinctively feel that beneath the surface of world events, the tectonic plates of demographic change are shifting and grinding. And it's often galling to us would-be seismology experts that most journalists doggedly live on the surface of things without more curiosity about the underlying (often demographic) dynamics. Why not a constant litany of population stories and analyses (WHERE CANDIDATES STAND ON POP AID; NEWS TEAM SURVEYS U.S. HUNGRY; THE COMING JOB CRUNCH)? Why can't every news day be like Feb. 22?

Art Haupt

SURVEY REPORT

Peru CPS

Peru has the fourth largest population in South America, and one of the fastest growing. Like many developing countries, it is experiencing rapid rates of urbanization which, along with high birth rates, are challenging the government's ability to provide adequate services. Most of the population lives in a narrow strip along the Pacific Coast, almost 30 percent within the capital city of Lima. The mountainous area to the east, and the expanse of jungle beyond that, have a less developed infrastructure and more traditional economy.

Since 1976 Peru has officially supported family planning and child and maternal health services with the hope of improving living standards and lowering mortality. In part to assess the success of these programs and to examine the fertility patterns of Peruvians, the government has sponsored several national demographic surveys in the past decade. Results of the most recent survey, ENPA, carried out in 1981, have just been published in conjunction with the U.S.-based Westinghouse Health Systems. Because this survey followed a format similar to a national fertility survey conducted in 1977-1978, it provides an excellent opportunity to judge current trends in childbearing attitudes and behavior.

The ENPA showed little change in the Peruvian total fertility rate, a measure of the average number of children a family is likely to have based on current birth rates. The total fertility rate (TFR) dropped from 5.3 children per woman in 1977-1978 to 5.2 in 1981. As in the previous survey, there were large regional differences in fertility, with the TFR as high as 8.1 in the rural areas. But there was a considerable drop in the number of children women said they wanted, from 3.8 children in 1977-1978 to only 2.8 in 1981. The difference between the TFR and the preferred number of children is striking, suggesting that women are having larger families

than they would like. It is not surprising then that 75 percent of the ever-married women stated that they did not want more children.

The 1977-1978 survey revealed that over 80 percent of the women were familiar with modern contraceptive methods, but only about 15 percent used them. A slightly larger percent of women used traditional methods, primarily rhythm. By 1981, the percent of women in union using family planning increased from 32 to 41; most of this gain occurred in the percent using rhythm. This preference for traditional methods contrasts markedly with other Latin American countries such as Colombia, Costa Rica and Brazil, where the pill and sterilization are the favored methods.

One measure the ENPA sought to capture was the "unmet need for family planning services," which should indicate both the scale of the problem and identify the groups least served by the existing programs. The results showed that 33 percent of the women who wanted no more children were not using any form of family planning, while less than half were using a reliable contraceptive method. These results indicated a substantial "unmet need."

Additional information provided by the survey to aid in the evaluation of current programs concerned the ease of availability of family planning information and services. Most contraceptives were obtained from pharmacies, with the exception of clinical methods such as IUDs and sterilization. However, older women wishing to be sterilized overwhelmingly sought out government-supported hospitals or clinics. □

How India's Fertility Rates Have Fallen

In their discussion of the decline of fertility in Indonesia, McNicoll and Singarimbun make an interesting observation: "It is a curious reflection on the capriciousness (or short attention span) of the international community that, although Indonesia's demographic transition has roughly paralleled India's over the last two decades (with East Java's present fertility on a par with Kerala's or Tamil Nadu's), Indonesia is hailed as a population policy success story while India is typically portrayed as a failure.

The world's second most populous country, India has a population estimated at 750 million as of mid-1983. Recent analyses of fertility trends all find a significant decline in the crude birth rate (CBR) and total fertility rate (TFR) in the 1960s and particularly in the 1970s. For the period 1961-1971, a CBR of 41-42 per 1,000 population and a TFR slightly below 6 children per woman have been estimated. The indications are that there was a percentage reduction in total fertility of about 12 percent in the 1960s and of 14-16 percent in the 1970s. For 1972 a CBR of about 38 and a TFR of about 5.75 have been estimated. By 1981 the CBR has been estimated to have fallen to about 33-34 and the TFR to about 4.8. Since 1976, however, the decline in the birth rate has stalled, a major factor being the increasing number of women in the childbearing age groups.

There is considerable diversity of birth rate trends and fertility levels among India's 31 states. In the CBR there is a variation in 1981 from about 40 in Uttar Pradesh to about 22 in Tamil Nadu, and in the TFR (1978) from 6.1 in Uttar Pradesh to 3.4 in Kerala.

Although the data are neither plentiful nor totally reliable, analysts agree that the national family planning program appears to have had the single most important impact on changes in total fertility. The last complete program year, 1982-1983, showed significant increases in the number of acceptors. Provisional figures indicate a 1 percent increase from the year before in the number of sterilizations, to about 4 million, which except for the special drives of 1976-1977 is the highest annual number ever reached, and which was 88 percent of the target for 1982-1983. For the first time IUD acceptors topped the 1 million mark, an increase of 43 percent and 71 percent of the target. The number of "conventional contraceptive" acceptors reached 5.7 million, condoms another "all time high" and an 88 percent target achievement. The number of oral contraceptive acceptors also showed a significant (43 percent) increase but the number (170,000) is still very small. To reflect the effectiveness of each method, program statisticians compute an index of "equivalent sterilizations." In 1982-1983, this figure was 4.7 million, again the highest ever with the exception of 1976-1977 and 42 percent above the previous year's figure. The percentage of eligible couples currently protected by modern contraceptive methods provided by the program was about 28 percent in 1982-1983.

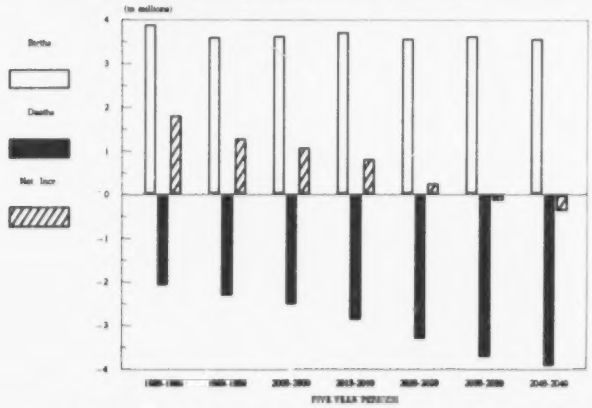
Here again, however, all-India figures conceal wide variations in state levels of achievement. The percentage of couples protected in the 16 major states ranged from 11 percent in Jammu and Kashmir to 37 percent in Maharashtra in 1981-1982. Even within states there are wide variations from district to district as in Kerala with ranges from 52 percent to 14 percent.

Although India's overall performance figures are not as dismal as sometimes portrayed, population increase of 16 million every year leaves no room for complacency. Fertility has undoubtedly declined but parallel mortality declines have resulted in virtually identical population growth rates (about 2 percent annually) for the last three decades. Even under the most optimistic fertility assumptions, population growth will not stabilize until well into the 21st century.

The fertility data come from the official publications of the Ministry of Health, as well as from the 1981 Census sample survey. Thre is, of course, some everpresent difficulty in fixing precise trends in India due to "softness" in the data. Nonetheless, the conclusions reached above seem reasonable. India can probably expect a relatively constant growth rate for the near future as mortality declines keep pace with fertility decrease. □

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY . . .

U.S. Projected Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase: 1985-2049 (Annual Average)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 922. The projections assume that fertility will stabilize at a total fertility rate of 1.9 lifetime births per woman, gradual increases in life expectancy, and net legal immigration of 450,000 per year.

DEMOGRAPHER'S

A Tempest in China's Population Pyramid?

by H. Yuan Tien

The clouds that long shrouded China's population pyramid have largely dissipated in recent months. The returns from the epochal 1982 Third National Census confirmed its estimated size of over 1 billion people—over one-fifth of humanity—but until the 1982 census the country's population pyramid was largely a mystery. Even the 1964 census's age-sex data were not released until 1983.

China's age-sex structure for 1982 has now been published, from a computer tabulation of a 10-percent sample of the population. (This gigantic sample consisted of 100,379,045 persons from 659,759 production teams and residents' units, and is not a random sample in the strictest sense.) For the first time the issue of China's demographic future can be argued on a factual basis rather than conjecture alone.

Figuratively speaking, China's 1982 population pyramid takes the form of a giant wasp (see Figure 1). The narrow "waist" reflects extraordinarily high mortality in 1959-1961 and the wider shoulders and abdomen result from a surge of relatively rapid growth in the 1940s and the baby boom of the 1960s. At the bottom, the wasp's tapered tail shows the impact of the intensified family planning programs since the early 1970s.

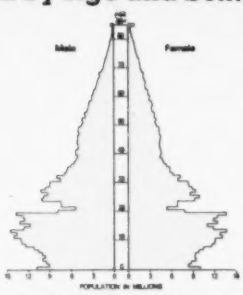
Although these recent age groups are smaller than their predecessors, they are still quite large, and the tail of this giant demographic wasp may well turn out to be a real stinger: The large number of China's parents-to-be between now and 2000 could still produce enough births to dwarf the previous baby boom no matter now low a fertility level they have. Of the total population increase of 467 million from 1949 to 1982, about 190 million, or 41 percent, took place during just the 10-year period 1964-1973. (Coincidentally, China is now only 190 million people shy of the government's ultimate goal of no more than 1.2 billion people.)

China has been *very* diligent in efforts to limit total population to 1.2 billion by the end of the century. The "one child per couple" policy, instituted in 1979, epitomizes the country's effort to halt rampant population growth in the interest of national and individual welfare. Both the maximum population size target and the minimal fertility policy were influenced by pressing economic considerations, i.e., China's ability to support the population now and to maintain or improve future standards of living. While China's territory is the third largest in the world, slightly larger than the United States, only about a third is truly habitable, the rest being mountains or deserts. Thus, whatever China's future population size is to be, it must be accommodated and fed in the habitable area equivalent to about five times that of Texas.

China, then, recognizing that there are limits to future population growth, has set a target of no more than 1.2 billion. The primary question remains: Do they have any real hope of succeeding?

The degree to which the 1.2 billion population goal has been realistic has been as debatable as the softness of the demographic data. Now that the blanketing clouds around China's demographic structure have been dispelled, we can make more solid projections of its shape and development. Such projections should enable us to see the extent to which China's 1.2 billion demographic goal appears realistic, and to assess the implications of varying degrees of success in implementing the "one child per couple" policy.

China by Age and Sex: 1982



Source. Sample survey of the 1982 China Census.

Projecting Alternative Futures

Our projections here are attempts to assess the future reproductive impact of China's approximately *463 million* women and men below 20 years of age in 1982. Of these, 225 million are women who will turn 20 (the minimum age for marriage under the 1982 Marriage Law) during the next two decades. As of 1982, their older sisters had a total fertility rate (TFR), the average total number of children per woman, of 2.8 (very low for a developing country, but very high in terms of China's stated demographic goals). The projections clearly illustrate what China's population will be like if and when the younger women are persuaded to lower their fertility even further, to a TFR of 1.0 or other, perhaps more feasible levels.

Series A of the projections assumes that China will be able to persuade the younger women to have, on average, just 1 child. The projection assumes that this will take 10 years from 1982 so that the TFR drops from its 1982 level of 2.8 to 1.0 in 1992 where it remains ever after. Under this projection, China's population would peak at just under 1.2 billion about 2007 and then begin to decline.[1] Obviously, this

H. Yuan Tien is a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., and Professor of Sociology at the Ohio State University.

is a success as far as overall size is concerned, but China's pyramid then becomes "inverted" with the bulk of the population concentrated in the older, nonworking ages.

Series B shows the results of a "medium" projection in which fertility drops not to a TFR of 1.0 (a rate that low has never been recorded in the world's demographic annals), but to 1.4 (this, the lowest known rate observed recently in Denmark and West Germany). This projection exceeds the 1.2 billion goal, but not by too much. The total population climbs to just under 1.3 billion by 2017, when it begins to decline, reaching 1.2 billion in 2032.

Series C, the "high" projection assumes that the one-child fertility policy is largely unsuccessful and that the TFR declines to 2.1, the approximate level needed for natural, long-term, "replacement" of the population. Under this scenario, China's population is still growing at the end of our 50-year projection period, exceeding 1.6 billion in 2032 and growing at a low rate of 0.3 percent per year (it is presently about 1.5 percent). China's age structure at least conforms more nearly to a "conventional" shape, with reasonable proportions of persons in the working ages. But Series C leads to an overall population size that the government has often said cannot be supported.

One more scenario. If China does reduce its fertility very rapidly (Series A), it will meet the 1.2 billion target, but a price will be paid in terms of population structure, with relatively few available for the labor force and a topheavy proportion of elderly. So the question arises, can China achieve both the targeted size and have a more reasonable age structure? Answer: In a way, it can.

If the one-child family were used as a temporary, but effective, brake on growth, and then fertility were to rise to 2.1 children, the population given in **Series D** would result. Here, the TFR drops to 1.0 in 1992, stays there for two decades, and then rises in ten years to 2.1. Population size rises to 1.3 billion by 2017 and by 2032 has, for all practical purposes, stabilized at that level. Thus, Series D represents one way in which China could almost have its cake and eat it, too.

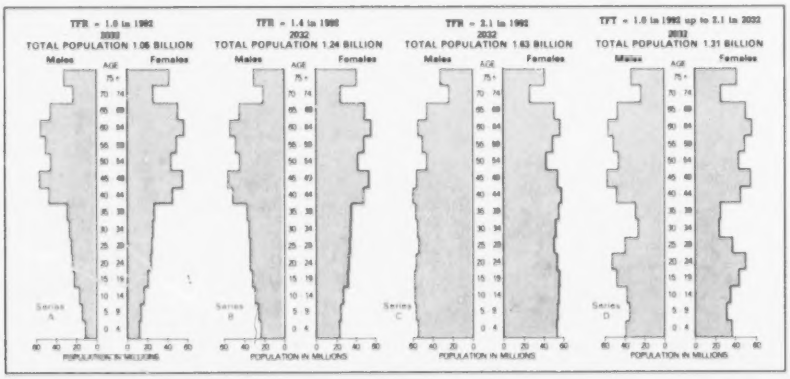
Conclusion

The present age structure, so heavily weighted with persons below age 20, makes China's demographic future a most fascinating and important event to watch. The replacement TFR of 2.1 would produce a demographic floodtide that appears neither desirable nor desired. The one-child policy, whether temporary or long-term, seems the rational course of action. But no country has ever depressed its TFR to 1.0. The developed nations with the very lowest fertility seem to "bottom out" at about 1.4. Certainly China's progress to date has been remarkable. But China's population is still three-quarters rural with deeply ingrained values favoring large families and a compellingly felt need for sons to provide for old age. China has brought fertility down below 3 children per woman from around 6 in the 1960s. But, the line between 3 and 1 is a lot less straight than between 6 and 3. The resistance becomes proportionately much stronger, the closer fertility approaches the minimal parity (1-child or zero-child) option.

We can only surmise the outcome, but the fertility and growth consequences of an age structure such as China's are bound to be formidable. Efforts to counter the effects of this "wasp-waisted" pyramid might succeed—or do little except perhaps attenuate the power of its sting. □

1. The fact that the TFR can fall to very low levels such as 1.0 and population growth continues is referred to as population "momentum" which results from large numbers of persons entering the marrying ages. Eventually, of course, population growth stops and then turns negative.

China in 2032: Four Possible Futures



Source. Projections from 1982 population age-sex structure, from sample survey of the 1982 China Census.

'Population Index' Reaches 50

This year *Population Index* is publishing its fiftieth volume, and celebrating its first half century as *the* righthand resource for anyone researching the demographic literature. A publication of the Population Association of America (PAA), each issue contains abstracts (arranged into subject categories) of some 900 articles or publications, as *PI* continues its comprehensive survey of the river of demographic literature that flows around the world.

The brainchild of then PAA Secretary Frank Lorimer, *Population Literature* (as it was then called) was first published in 1935 and was for many years basically a one-person operation (for two decades that person was Irene Taeuber). Since that time, as Editor Richard Hankinson notes, *PI* has grown from the shoestring operation of the past to its present respectable size. Based at the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, *PI* now has half a dozen staffers, including three professionals who winnow the world's demographic literature and compose or revise the journal's abstracts. While the majority of the world's population literature reaches *PI*'s office (by the truckload, one would think) or is seen by the editor at other population centers, essentially only the "top half" gets covered, due to a selection process involving time, money, staff and other constraints, including the quality of the items concerned.

Thanks to computerization during the 1970s and to some funding support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, *PI* is now able to contribute to the information data base POPLINE, available through the National Library of Medicine. In addition, the time lag between receipt of an article and appearance of its abstract in *PI* is down to a maximum of two or three months. Future areas of expansion include closer cooperation with the emerging regional equivalents of *PI*, such as DOCPAL in Latin America, ESCAP in Asia, and the planned POPIN-Africa—going a little bit further up the tributaries of the demographic river, so to speak.

Along with *PI*'s increase in coverage, and greater efforts to provide abstracts for articles cited, has been an increase in production costs, borne mainly in recent years by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in three-year infusions, with no guarantees of continuance. *PI*'s annual subscription cost of $50 pays for about one-third the actual cost of the publication. Without its present sources of support, that subscription would probably rise to at least $150, a situation that Hankinson told *Population Today* he feels *PI*'s users should remain sensitive to.

PI's final issue of 1984 will contain special articles commemorating its golden anniversary. And at some point during the summer the staff expects to throw an anniversary party before plunging back into the business of covering the world's population literature. □

Census Clues to Iranians in U.S.

Since the fall of the Shah in 1979 and the takeover of Iran by Islamic fundamentalists, there has been some speculation as to the number of persons of Iranian ancestry in the U.S. Guesses have run from 70,000 to over a million.

The only truly reliable figures for an ethnic group such as Iranians would be a comprehensive census and those data are now available.

In the 1980 U.S. Census, 122,890 persons reported Iranian ancestry, with 88.7 percent reporting Iranian as a single ancestry, and the balance multiple ancestry.

The 1980 data cannot, of course, include those who entered the country after April 1980 and it can be assumed that many Iranians who may have overstayed visas or lived in college dormitories did not return census forms.

The following table lists the 10 states with the largest Iranian populations. Together, they account for 70 percent of the total. The majority are concentrated in major cities in those states and about 10,000 to 15,000 are believed to reside in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. □

States With Largest Iranian Ancestry Populations

1.	California	42,608
2.	New York	10,614
3.	Texas	7,540
4.	Illinois	4,222
5.	Virginia	4,024
6.	Florida	3,664
7.	Michigan	3,613
8.	Maryland	3,558
9.	Massachusetts	3,083
10.	New Jersey	3,018

This article was contributed by Prof. Jamshid Momeni of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Population Aid Funds

Continued from page 3

James Grant calculates, each $100 spent on the campaign could save a child's life, the new fund might save 250,000 children.

Both the population and child health increases will need the approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and both houses' Appropriations Committees, whose main foreign assistance concern right now is the Central American conflict. Last year these committees' foreign aid bills never made it to the floors of either house for a vote. Foreign aid was funded instead through a last-minute continuing resolution which is designed to continue funds at the previous year's levels.

Because Members of Congress are reluctant to cast a recorded vote for foreign aid during an election year, the continuing resolution tactic is likely to be repeated this year. In order to maintain the funding increases in population and child health, Appropriations Committee members of both houses must grant a special exception when they meet in the fall to work out the continuing resolution. This was the case last year when the AID population funds were allowed to increase from $211 million in FY 1983 to $240 million in FY 1984. □

WORLD FOOD NEWS

International response to the needs of 24 African countries affected by grave food shortages has resulted in 1983-1984 food aid pledges of about 2.3 million metric tons of cereals, leaving an estimated gap of 1 million tons still to be filled.

Since the meeting of donor and affected African countries convened by FAO on October 19, 1983, pledges of food aid in cereals for 1983-1984 have increased by 1.7 million metric tons to nearly 2.3 million tons. A total of 500,000 tons have been pledged since Jan. 9 when the special FAO World Food Programme Task Force on Africa issued its third report on the African food crisis.

Some 30 countries have responded to FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma's repeated appeals, pledging a total of 2,259,000 tons in food aid for the affected countries in Eastern Central, Western, and Southern Africa. The principal donors include Australia, Canada, Denmark, EEC, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zimbabwe, and the World Food Programme. If a proposed U.S. bill providing aid of $150 million becomes law, the 1-million-ton gap would be reduced to about 600,000 tons.

There is, the FAO Task Force says, an urgent need to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance, particularly to Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe where supplies are needed before the next harvest in April and May. In the landlocked countries of the Sahel, supplies must arrive before the start of the rainy season in June. Further allocations of cereal food aid are also required, especially by Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe (which both gives and receives food aid) in Southern Africa and in most of the affected countries in West Africa.

Thus, the Africa food supply situation continues to be extremely grave and it is already certain that the situation will remain difficult in 1984-1985 in a number of the affected states.

In Southern Africa, the outlook for the main season crops to be harvested in April-June 1984 is poor, following a third consecutive year of drought. After a favorable November start, the rainfall in December fell below average, and in January almost no rain fell in several of the countries. Crop prospects for this year are poor in Botswana, Lesotho, Southern Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. A cyclone which hit Southern Mozambique and Swaziland at the end of January caused further damage to food and cash crops. The 1984-1985 food aid needs of these countries have yet to be quantified and are not included in the current FAO estimate. □

1990 Census

Continued from page 2

up with the 1980 Census. The chapter C and D publications from the Census of Population are essentially out (except for Puerto Rico) down to the tract level—a year or two behind the original schedule—though the U.S. summaries are yet to be published. No Special Reports have been published yet; these reports traditionally do not punch a clock and it could be several years before all are in print.

Timetable

Early 1982—Census Bureau's information-gathering committees started
Early 1984-Mid-1985—Some 70 local public meetings held (first in Dallas, April 1984)
1984—address-list-compilation test in Bridgeport, Conn.
Early 1985—pretests in Tampa, Fla. (to test new automation) and Jersey City, N.J. (to test automation and the two-stage census)
1986—pretest to test feasibility of new procedures
1986—national content test
Late 1986-early 1987—collection and processing methodology set
April 1987—subject matter set, submitted to Congress
1987—pretest
April 1988—Questions set, submitted to Congress
1988—Major dress rehearsal at several sites
April 1, 1990—Census Day
Dec. 31, 1990—constitutionally required data for reapportioning Congress submitted to President.
April 1, 1991—data supplied to states for redistricting Congressional districts and other political boundaries within states □

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of Dec. 1, 1983	235,226,000
As of Dec. 1, 1982	233,083,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 945.

Estimated World Population:

As of April 1984	4,746,000,000
Annual Growth	83,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1983 population given on the 1983 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: November 1983

	12 months ending with November					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1983	1982	1983	1982	1981	1980
Live births	3,650,000	3,691,000	15.6	16.0	15.9	15.8
Deaths	2,015,000	1,978,000	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,635,000	1,713,000	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.1
Marriages	2,446,000	2,507,000	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,186,000	1,183,000	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Infant deaths	39,600	41,600	10.9	11.3	11.8	12.6
Population base (in millions)	...	...	233.5	231.3	229.1	226.9

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 32, No. 11) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Over the years the Population Reference Bureau has been a reputable source of information on issues of global population change, largely because you have successfully maintained the status of a nonadvocacy organization. You have served as a platform for knowledgeable and credentialed population specialists to share their work with others.

It is disappointing, therefore, to see in the January issue of POPULATION TODAY an article ("Nuclear Plants Face 'Substantial' Redesign") that appears to promote the position of an advocacy group. In fact, this is the only article in that issue on a non-population subject.

It would be most unfortunate if PRB were to subvert its reputation by venturing outside the population field and selectively permitting the preferences of advocacy groups to be expressed in your publications. I believe that most of us who join as members do so for information on population. If we want information on other policy areas, including energy, there are other sources to which we might turn. You have been doing a great job in population! I would suggest you stick to it.

Sincerely,
Elihu Bergman,
Bethesda, Md.

Congratulations on the first issue of POPULATION TODAY, it looks splendid!

You know, for many years I have been an almost religious reader of INTERCOM. I consistently found it one of the most fascinating publications in America. And I must tell you, I have ripped it off for columns more times than I would like to recall (although I think I have always given it credit).

In any event, good luck on the new publication. It looks even better than its ancestor.

Sincerely,
Ben J. Wattenberg,
Washington, D.C.

TAKE A NUMBER...

Down by the Old Migration Stream: The 1980 Census counts people where they lived in 1980, of course, but also collects data on where they formerly lived, where they were born, etc. One interesting table shows the state we lived in in 1980 by the state we lived in in 1975. This makes a total of 2,550 possible combinations. Of these 2,601 "migration streams" the largest was New York to Florida, 364,450 persons. Coming in last, in the two thousand, five hundred and fiftieth place, were the 10 people who moved from Idaho to the District of Columbia. Members of Congress and their families or staffers?

East Java Fertility Survey: The second round of the East Java Fertility Survey (EJPS), taken in 1981 has been completed. The birth rate in this major Indonesian province has apparently declined since the 1980 first round from 25.9 births per 1,000 population to 24.6. And, the total fertility rate measured also declined from 3.2 lifetime births per woman to 2.9. While knowledge of family planning increased to over 90 percent, the second round noted a slight drop in current contraceptive use for married women, from 42 percent to 39. The report states that most of this decline can be attributed to pill users. The EJPS was conducted by POPLAB at the University of North Carolina and the Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta.

The View from 1963: A copy of the Sept. 16, 1963 *U.S. News and World Report* (25 cents per copy) found its way to our desk and along with such flashbacks as an article on Madame Nhu and one asking if President Kennedy had more helicopters than Eisenhower, a cover story "Too Many People in the World?" caught our eye. The article cited India's population increase from 358 million in 1950 to 450 in 1963 (it is about 750 today), commented that U.S. growth was slowing down and that projections would have to be reduced, and noted that President Kennedy had O.K.'d U.S. willingness to offer family planning information to "have not" nations who wished it, something of a departure for U.S. policy at the time.

Migration Increasing from Puerto Rico?: The latest population estimates issued by the Census Bureau (and based on local government data) indicate that emigration from the island may be on the upswing. During the 1970s, Puerto Rico had a net emigration of 66,000 persons, but from April 1980 to July 1982, a net loss of 47,000 is estimated. The accuracy of the estimates is largely dependent on the reliability of arrival and departure information, but data now used are an improvement over that used in the past. If Puerto Rico's emigration has increased sharply, it may be due to the island's high unemployment rate, which was 20.4 percent in Dec. 1983.

addenda...

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CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON CENTRAL AMERICA. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, Jan. 10, 1984. 132 pages. $4.75. (GPO 040-000-004-777)

This long-awaited Report of the so-called "Kissinger Commission" (Henry Kissinger was its chairman) is a useful document for anyone interested in a quick course in the historical, political, and economic aspects of that region. While much of the Report's material is already well-known to Central American specialists, it remains a useful primer for expert and layperson alike.

To be sure, the Report is far from being totally objective. It is written with an admittedly United States bias, and most "villains" tend to be more from the Left than from the Right. Yet it does not hesitate to question past U.S. interventions in the region.

While the Report ranges over a wide subject matter, it never really addresses the all-important factor of rapid population growth. Rather it includes occasional comments as to how population growth has exacerbated an already difficult situation. For some reason, it fails to mention the fact that the current and near future size of the labor force is the result of the high fertility of 20 and 30 years ago. Thus the treatment of the population issue, while correctly stated, is far from satisfactory.

This criticism is particularly appropriate in Chapter 5 on Human Development. When dealing with recommendations for improvements in the region's health, the Commission recommends "the continuation of the population and family planning programs currently supported by the Agency for International Development." Two explanatory sentences follow: "Overpopulation presents a serious threat to the development and health of the region. Attempts must be made through education and family planning to reduce the birth rate to a more moderate level."

Two and a half sentences on population, all told—by comparison, the very next recommendation, dealing with training for primary health care workers, is amplified by seven paragraphs of rationale and explanation. This neglect of the important population dynamics of the region seems to me most unfortunate, given the enormous built-in momentum for growth in the region and the fact that such growth, particularly in the young adult ages, may well contribute to either increased social disturbances or increased emigration in a northerly direction, or both.

—Leon F. Bouvier

WORLD POPULATION 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Center for Demographic Research, December 1983. ISP-WP-83. $13.00. (GPO 003-024-056-91-7).

The publication of each edition of the Census Bureau's biennial "WP" series on country populations is an eagerly awaited event for those in the population field and this most recent volume will not disappoint. Since the last edition in 1981 only covered countries with populations of 10 million or more, WP83 is the first update on all countries since the 1979 edition.

There are 202 countries covered, from China's 1.1 billion to St. Pierre and Miquelon's 6,000. In addition to the demographic indicators such as vital rates, infant mortality, and life expectancy, data are also shown for literacy and percent of labor force by sex is also given subject to data availability. Country definitions of these concepts are also given in the appendices.

Much of the value of this comprehensive publication lies in the detailed footnotes which give full information to the reader on the quality of the basic data and the year upon which estimates are based. This painstaking documentation helps the user to understand the rationale underlying the estimates and to make the best use of them. All in all, this publication is one which is likely to end up at one's elbow, not on the shelf.

—Carl Haub

THE DETERMINANTS OF BRAZIL'S RECENT RAPID DECLINE IN FERTILITY, by Thomas W. Merrick and Elza Berquo. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 241 pages. $22.00. (Order prepaid from National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.)

Brazil experienced very rapid fertility decline during the 1970s, as evidenced by both the crude birth rate and total fertility rate (the latter falling from about 5.8 to 4.1 from 1970 to 1980). The authors note that the decline coincided with a period during which lower and middle income urban households were raising their consumption expectations. A working hypothesis offered here is that this pattern, combined with increased knowledge and access to contraception, may have altered reproductive strategies and/or reduced family-size desires. While income was an important factor in contraceptive use, Merrick and Berquo highlight evidence that suggests lower income women are also controlling fertility, particularly in the higher income southern region and in states that have established community-based family planning programs.

Anyone interested in a detailed account of the most recent trends in Brazil is well advised to consult this rich data base, as it goes beyond conventional and static explanations of fertility decline in this major world nation.

—Alison Moses

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

HEALTH STATISTICS OF INDIA. New Delhi: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 1982. 185 pp.

REPORT OF THE FIFTH POPULATION INQUIRY AMONG GOVERNMENTS: MONITORING OF GOVERNMENT PERCEPTIONS AND POLICIES ON DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND LEVELS IN RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT AS OF 1982. ESA/P/WP/83. New York: United Nations. 1984. 59 pp.

ESSAYS IN HUMAN ECOLOGY, by Donald Bogue and Michael White. Chicago: The Community and Family Studies Center, University of Chicago. 1984. $6.00. 1973 pp.

SURVEY ON PRIORITY NEEDS FOR QUALIFIED HUMAN RESOURCES IN FOUR CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES. Geneva: Intergovernmental Committee for Migration. 1984. 324 pp.

CANADIAN ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY 1984. Toronto: Copp, Clark, Pittman Ltd. 1984. 1191 pp.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CURRENT MEXICO-RELATED RESEARCH. La Jolla, CA: Center for United States-Mexico Studies, Univ. of California. 1983. 223 pp.

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS ANNUAL. Geneva: The World Health Organization. 1983. 807 pp.

REFUGEE ISSUES: CURRENT STATUS AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE. Washington: Refugee Policy Group. 1984. $3.50. 36 pp.

SPOTLIGHT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	3,305,000
District of Columbia	629,000
Percent Change, 1970-1982:	
Metropolitan Area	13.6
District of Columbia	−16.9
Births per 1,000 Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	15.4
District of Columbia	14.9
Deaths per 1,000 Population, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	6.4
District of Columbia	10.2
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1982:	
Metropolitan Area	12.7
District of Columbia	20.3
Area and Population Density, 1980:	
Metropolitan Area	2,810 sq. mi.
	1,089 persons per sq. mi.
District of Columbia	63 sq. mi.
	10,132 persons per sq. mi.

Washington, unique among American cities, was created specifically to be the national capital and built, with some changes, after a plan designed by L'Enfant, the French architect. The District was carved out of parts of Maryland and Virginia in 1791, but its urban environs have long since overflowed into those states. The Washington Metro area now officially includes 5 counties in Maryland, ranging as far as Frederick (50 miles away), and 10 counties and independent cities in Virginia. Less than 20 percent of metro area residents live in the District itself.

The District experienced rapid population growth during the New Deal era and World War II, rising from 487,000 in 1930 to 802,000 by 1950, but that was to be the end of "D.C.'s" population growth. With the loss of population to the expanding suburbs, the District's population declined to about 623,000 in 1983. A lower cost of living has attracted many to the suburbs, along with relocation of many job centers, including large Federal employers. Today, the National Institutes of Health, the Census Bureau, and the Dept. of Energy are examples of many government agencies located not in the District, but in near and far suburbs.

Since the 1970s, the District's population has been about 70 percent black, compared to 25 percent for the entire metro area. This proportion may decrease as blacks seek lower housing costs in nearby suburban Maryland and, to some extent, may be replaced by whites with smaller family sizes.

Local demographers project a stabilization in the District's population size, although not necessarily in its composition. In 1983, while total school enrollment declined, the number of white students actually increased.

The District's infant mortality rate is a subject of great local concern. Although it has dropped from 27 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1977 to 20 in 1982, the rate is nearly twice that of the nation as a whole. Progress has been made in prenatal and educational programs in all neighborhoods, but more is needed.

In addition to the black community, the area is also home to several smaller but quite visible ethnic groups, from Hispanics in the Adams-Morgan section to a large Indochinese community in Arlington, Va.

Contrary to popular perception, not all workers are employed as civil servants, although Washington's proportion is obviously the country's highest. In 1980, 36 percent of the labor force was employed in either Federal or local government, leaving 2 in 3 workers in Washington's large "private sector." The Federal government affects much of the region's economy, making the city's reputation as a "company town" generally deserved. The Washington area houses scores of national associations representing specific interest groups, many consulting firms with an endless variety of government contracts, and about 60,000 military personnel.

The labor force reflects the predominance of the service and information industries and Washington has one of the highest concentrations of lawyers, secretaries, journalists, and economists in the country. The District's educational level is much higher than the national average, with 28 percent of the population having had four or more years of college. In 1980, 47 percent of all workers were women and area women had the nation's highest labor force participation rate. While most women do work in clerical and secretarial positions, the largest increases in female employment have been in managerial, professional and technical occupations.

With continued expansion to the suburbs, the Washington life style continues to change. In 1940, about one-quarter million people lived in urbanized areas outside the District; in 1980, 2.1 million did. The area is losing its image as a sleepy government town as recent years have seen a veritable explosion of restaurants, theaters, chic shopping areas, and a new mobility brought by the area's Metro subway system. Somewhat immune from national economic trends, the area has been at the forefront of life style changes such as a lowering birth rate, later age at marriage, and the number of group households. As one observes the seemingly constant building and expansion throughout the area, Washington would seem to be a city with a secure future whose limit has yet to be seen. □

Carl [illegible] PRB

Washington's downtown features old buildings in the shadow of new ones.